

The Asheville News.

The News replies to a recent article in the Journal, which was intended as a rejoinder to its bitter denunciation of the action or non-action of the late General Assembly of North Carolina. We can assure that paper that, whatever disposition it may have, we have no inclination to engage in any heated controversy with any body; still less are we inclined to do so with a member of our own party, however unjust his inferences may be, or with whatever warmth his feelings may be expressed. We ask the News, and General Edney and others of our Western friends, to be reasonable—we desire to be reasonable ourselves.

The News says we come down upon it with "savage ferocity." In this the News is wholly mistaken. Savage ferocity is not in our line. We like sometimes to speak plainly, that is all.

The News speaks of the favors heaped upon our City and section by the Legislature, and thinks we grow pompous because we say that New Hanover pays a large proportionate tax. Our heavy taxes are hardly things to make us feel pompous, certainly, and we would part with that ground of pomposity without the slightest feeling of humiliation.

As for the section feature in the charter of the Western North Carolina Road, that was put in during the "flush times" of 1854-'55. The "crisis" of 1858-'59 did not prevent the most favorable chance for its removal. We say now as we have before, that we think the Blue Ridge will yet be crossed, but we do not think that it can be crossed at once; or that it would have been prudent for the late Legislature to have taken such action as would have precipitated a very largely increased debt and a very largely increased taxation.

The circumstances and position of the people of the Mountain district of our State are peculiar. Taking the line of the French Broad River, a Railroad to the Tennessee line would only traverse two counties between the Blue Ridge and the Tennessee line. Taking the extreme route to the extreme point at Ducktown, away beyond Cherokee, it could only traverse five counties; and placing these counties when opened up, at the highest of the most highly improved counties of the State, on no route could the whole assessable property of the counties equal the amount required to cross the Ridge to them, and build a Road through them. These are circumstances for which the East, certainly, is not responsible.—They are the decrees of nature. A further remuneration must be looked to from the anticipated connexion with the Tennessee and Kentucky improvements, or the thing must be a dead loss.

It is evident, then, that this work, when done, must be a work done by the State in the fullest sense of the word. Surely, in a work involving so vast an expenditure, the State may be—may must be—allowed to take her own time, and select her own manner—go through that Gap which she may find cheapest, and above all, have regard to her own credit, and the means of her citizens, without being objugated or denounced.

Hon. D. S. Reid and Bedford Brown.

The North Carolinians in Washington City recently presented Hon. David S. Reid, late Senator from this State, with a handsome gold-headed cane, as a token of their respect and appreciation.

Mr. Reid deserves to be popular. He is a sincere, clever gentleman—courteous and obliging at all times, and ardently devoted to the interests of North Carolina. No one who met him at Washington City could have failed to be impressed with his uniform kindness and attention to any of the citizens of his own State who might visit the federal capital.

It has got to be a fashion to underrate certain members of the democratic party—to cast slurs on them—to attempt to belittle them. This has been the course towards Mr. Reid. Nobody will claim for him an intellectual status equal to Webster or Calhoun. But he is entitled to all the position that is properly due to him of purpose, purity of principle, and clearness of judgment, backed by more than an average amount of what is commonly called "ability."

Mr. Reid is no longer a Senator of North Carolina. He has no patronage to control—no power to wield, and we can thus freely speak of him without laying our motives open to suspicion.

We have alluded to the sometimes too successful effort to cast ridicule upon, and to belittle leading gentlemen belonging to the Democratic party in this State. A striking example of this presents itself in the case of Hon. Bedford Brown. Mr. Brown's public life in this State appeared to have closed before the majority of the present voters of the State had commenced, and comparatively few had seen or heard that gentleman for themselves. The tales of the Opposition had made him figure as a pompous, conceited, thick-headed man, until really, what with Mr. Brown's absence from public life and from the State—what with the perfidy and assurance with which the tales against him were repeated, even the members of his own party—at least those who had entered the arena of manhood since his retirement from active political life—actually got to thinking that these things must be so; and we venture to say that no man surpassed the younger members of the late Legislature more than Mr. Brown. Instead of the unfavorable image that had been built up, all parties were compelled to recognize and respect Mr. Brown as the very model of a legislator and a gentleman. Quiet, attentive, courteous, watchful; thinking and speaking clearly when he spoke at all—of liberal views and almost unerring judgment, his influence was most salutary, and the value of his services in the Senate could hardly be estimated. It is not saying too much to remark that the re-appearance of Mr. Brown in public life, and his high-toned bearing in the Senate of North Carolina has silenced the tongues of the little windlings whose stock in trade has consisted of state jokes at the expense of Hon. Bedford Brown.

It is due to justice that the reputation of our leading public men should be defended from ridicule, or unjust imputation; and the duty of doing so, in the case of Democrats, is one that devolves especially upon the conductors of the Democratic press.

"Poor Mike Walsh is dead!" With all his failings, and he had a good many of them, Mike was a man of strong native sense, and, we think, a controlling disposition to act honestly, and to do what he thought was right.

Mr. Walsh was of Irish parentage, and "raised" under rather disadvantageous circumstances in the City of New York. He may have accumulated some little property. We think he had, but it is to his credit that, although mixed up with all manner of ward politics and the like, in that not very scrupulous city, the charge of bribery or pecuniary dishonesty was never even hinted at by his worst enemies in connection with his name.

In Congress he took a higher position than any one would have been willing to prophesy for him. He was a rare bird in the New York delegation. He was soon found to be a perfectly honest, reliable man, with no private purposes to advance, or private ends to serve.—Many cordial parvenues were ready enough to sneer at the Hon. Mike Walsh, but Mike was an honorable man, according to the lights before him.

It is thought probable that he may have fallen down into an area, or excavated space in front of a basement, while intoxicated. Perhaps he did and perhaps he did not. His queer associations led him into queer habits. With better education and better training Mike Walsh might have been a most worthy and useful citizen, for he had the elements that might have made him such.

SKEPTICAL.—The Charleston Courier of the 18th inst.

"Has not our friend of the South Carolinian been 'sucked' by a case of 'liberal subscription,' reported by the Wilmington Journal?"

If we have been, it is on so grand a scale that we shall not mind it. However, we revert the solution of our cotemporary's doubt to the Wilmington Journal.

South Carolinian.

If there be any "suck in" about the matter, we have not perpetrated it. The subscription to the capital stock of the Cheraw and Coalfields Road was made as stated by us, and the Company organized, too, pursuant thereto. It would appear that the act of the Legislature of North Carolina, chartering this Road, or the North Carolina part of it, was passed at the session of 1856-'57, and among other things, required a certain subscription to be made within two years, otherwise the charter would lapse. We hardly think it was intended to place the required sum quite so high as two millions, but it stands among the bills as ratified that such subscription must be made within the two years. Appeals were made along the line, indeed from Charleston to Carthage, yea, as the "virgin page" had not been sullied by the name of a subscriber, or the enumeration of his shares, that we know of. The limit of time was about reached when a meeting was held in Moore, the stock taken and the Company organized. Our friend, Mr. Morrison, acting, we think, with a spirit of liberality, did not wish to take all the stock, but allowed the other nineteen hundred and some odd thousand dollars worth.

The solution of the matter we take to be, that the whole thing was intended as a formal compliance with the letter of the law, it being to save the charter. Our friend, Mr. Morrison, we are gratified to know, is in very good circumstances, yet not a millionaire, by any means.

We think we have given the solution.

The Paraguay Expedition.

Our latest advices from the River Parana are to the effect that the American expedition, nearly two months ago, then the American squadron was proceeding up the main stream of the Parana and had got near to the mouth of the Paraguay, up which lies its course in the event of actual hostilities being resorted to. It is reasonable to suppose that by this time the respective parties have got to blows or to diplomacy.

Lopez is said to breathe fire and smoke. He feels anxious to measure his strength with "los Gringos." His unshod heroes of the pampas are going to slay the "Yankies," and there is some danger that the ferocious and irate Chieftain may carry his conquering legions to Washington City, capture the President, astonish the Smithsonian Institute, and end the Kansas controversy.

We don't believe a word of it. Lopez has the common failing of the Spanish race. He talks largely.—We heard such talk from Mexico. As for one hundred thousand troops, or forty thousand troops, or ten thousand troops, that is all nonsense. There will be blustering and big talking, but that will be nearly all, we think, although it is true that our small force must labor under many difficulties.

Paraguay is but a poor, little, one horse affair after all, and although some of her people, or at least some of the gaudies of the other States of the La Plata are active, vigorous people, still their power to defend positions against the forces of any civilized nation must be rather feeble. Her territory is nearly equal in extent to the British Islands. Her population may be anything under a million.

We will probably hear something more definite within a few days. It would seem that Urquiza, President of the Argentine Republic has gone to Assumption in advance of the progress of the American force, for the purpose of conferring with Lopez. The fact is that these people are anxious to prevent the Americans acquiring a foothold anywhere in their region, and they are really afraid that this Paraguay expedition aims at territorial aggrandizement, and is the first step in a movement to filibuster the countries on the La Plata and finally annex them. This is a most ridiculous fear, but it is none the less felt. It is true no sensible person here would take that whole region if offered, but the people there do not quite understand this. Before we take the La Plata country, we must absorb the intervening territories of Mexico, Central America, Grenada, Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, etc., etc. Now these little matters may occupy us a few years yet, and until we have got fairly through with them, we will hardly be ready to admit the Senator from Buenos Ayres to a seat in the new capital.

Geo. W. Ward, Esq., Postmaster at Rockfish, P. O., Duplin county, requests us to call attention to the fact that the "Journal" does not arrive regularly at that office, generally coming but once in two weeks.—We can assure Mr. Ward and our Rockfish subscribers that the fault is not with the "Journal" office, for we never fail to mail all our papers carefully and in due time.

Mr. Ward also requests us to state, for the information of the public, that his office in Duplin county is simply a "Rockfish," and that there is a post-office in Cumberland county, called "Little Rockfish." Attention to this matter will prevent letters and papers intended for Duplin going to Cumberland, and vice versa.—It will also prevent misdirections, "as many people are not aware of the distinction in the naming of the offices."

Will the Fayetteville papers be kind enough to copy, or otherwise notice this matter for the benefit of their readers?

Wind and a Cold Change.

Yesterday afternoon a good many groups "might have been seen" (vide James' novels) along the wharves on the Cape Fear River, gazing on the watery common, and remarking the pitchings of the brigs, schooners, arks, flats, steamers, etc., as they laid at anchor, or were moored to the wharves. The wind certainly blew with great violence. It kept blowing last night and the temperature must have changed very much between ten o'clock and day-light, for when we rushed out to look for the fire this morning before sunrise, we found it very cold—so cold that we feared that it might have been freezing. It had not been quite that cold.

P. S.—We saw the sun rise this morning. It is a mistake to suppose that the sun jumps up. It gets up slowly, gradually and gracefully, with a dignified composure that will become the father of the solar system. The wind still blows, and the weather is still cold, but we hope it will not get down to freezing here, or in the interior. If it does in either section it will ruin the fruit crop.—Daily Journal, 19th inst.

Fire.

An alarm of fire between five and six o'clock this morning, was found to proceed from the turpentine distillery of John Wooster, Esq., at the Southern end of town. The still-house with its contents was burned.—Fortunately the wind was from the West, blowing directly from the river, otherwise the fire must have communicated to a very large quantity of turpentine, rosin, etc., on Mr. Wooster's wharf and in his sheds, and on the wharf and in the sheds of A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., probably carrying the distillery of the latter gentleman with it.

We do not know the exact amount of loss. A gentleman from the fire estimated it at fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars. We should think it would fully reach the latter sum.—Id.

OUTRAGEOUS.—The Anderson, S. C., Gazette speaking of the business of the Court in Session at that village says: "The solicitor has made out an indictment against a good lady of our district for being a 'Common Scold.' The man ought to be married to an 'uncommon Scold.' Perhaps he is."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP WESER.

European Affairs More Warlike.

THE MARKETS, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 19, 1859.—A. M. The Steamship Weser from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday, having touched at Cork, Ireland, on the 5th instant, and bringing advices three days later.

The news from the Continent is more warlike, Austria having become determinedly hostile and much embittered towards France. It is reported that Austria will be supported by Prussia.

More changes have occurred in the British Cabinet. Russia is augmenting her forces on the Pruth. [The Pruth River forms the boundary between Russia and the Turkish Principalities.]—JOURNAL.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5th, 1859.

Cotton.—Sales for the week, 78,000 bales, including 12,500 on speculation and 7,500 for export.

Fair Uplands, 6 3/4 to 7 1/4

Middling Uplands, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4

Stock at Liverpool 359,000 bales, of which 306,000 are American. Market closing with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs dull—quotations are nominal and the market inactive.

Rice firm—Carolina 19s 6d a 23s.

Rosin dull—prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 43s.

Consols 95 1/2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21st, 1859.—A. M.

The decision relative to the calling of an extra session of Congress has been postponed for the present.—It is believed that the Administration favors the system of issuing certificates of service in payment of mail contracts.

Senor Mata Juarez, Minister, has departed for Vera Cruz.

Details of the Foreign News per Steamship Weser.

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The news is warlike. There is less confidence in Lord Cowley's mission. Paris and Vienna journals and letters are quite belittling.

The proceedings of the British Parliament are not important. Lord Fitzgerald said that the Hanoverian Government had been notified of the termination of the State dues next August.

There were rumors of a union of the liberals under Palmerston and Russell in opposition to the government reform bill.

Lord Henry Lennox has resigned of office as one of the Lords of the Treasury. There are reports of other pending successions from the cabinet.

The Paris Constitutional announces the withdrawal of the French from Rome, but the Monitor pronounced the statement premature.

There are rumors of a flying visit from Count Cavour to Paris.

It is reported that Austria made counter proposals to Lord Cowley, supported by Prussia.

The warlike preparations at Marseilles are slightly retreating.

The Paris Bourse continued very sensitive and fluctuating. Three-percents closed on the 3d of March at 67 1/2 to 68.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria has become determinedly warlike, and much embittered against France.

Vienna journals were also warlike.

Lord Cowley continued in Vienna, but would leave on the 5th inst.

Military preparations continue in Italy.

The Bombay mail of the 9th of February had arrived. It had been telegraphed that the rebellion in Oude has been formally declared ended. The British troops had entered Nepal to reduce the fugitive rebels.

There is four days later intelligence from China, but nothing important.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Notwithstanding the political suspense, the stock markets yesterday were firm, consols advancing an eighth to three-sixteenths.

On the budget being called up for discussion in Parliament on Wednesday, the committee declared, by a majority of ten, that they would not examine the peace budget in the presence of warlike demonstrations on all sides, and that a "budget would be required. They considered it ridiculous to consider the proposed figures when the expenses already incurred considerably exceeded the amount demanded. They therefore, resolved to await the explanations of the government. Although the minority proposed an amendment, they forthwith rejected it, and persisted in their original vote.

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PARIS, Saturday evening.—A pacific article has appeared in the Monitor causing great excitement on the Bourse and an advance of one-half in rents—closing firm.

LONDON, Saturday evening.—Viscount Harding, the Under Secretary of War, has resigned.

The Monitor denies the reported angry conversation between Prince Napoleon and Persigny.

The stock markets have been decidedly firmer in consequence of the official note in the Monitor.

Letter from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 17th.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Liverpool, March 2:

The demand for cotton continues active, and prices have further advanced 1/4d on all grades above good or better. Sales since Friday, (four days) 40,000 bales. Imports only 700 bales. The market closes firm with an upward tendency.

The Manchester market is active, and has again advanced 1/4d on both goods and yarns, under later and still favorable advices from India and China.

Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of Europe, the prosperity of the cotton manufacturing interest, so far, remains unshaken. The exports of cotton cloths and yarns, for the month of January, were \$5,400,000, greater than for the same period in 1858, and are even larger in excess of 1857.

Sugar is dull at unchanged prices. The stock steadily accumulates, being now 26,700 tons, against 19,600 in 1858, and 13,500 in 1857. The consumption does not keep pace with former years, being 3,800 tons for the past two months, against 12,000 in 1858, and 10,000 in 1857.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are dull and unchanged.—Some ships have been taken up here to load with wheat at Nantes, France, for export to the United States, through Canada.

Consols close weak at 95 1/2 a 95 3/4.

Election of U. S. Senator.

BRENTON, N. J., March 17th.—The Legislature of this State went into an election for United States Senator to-day, and chose John C. Ten Eyck, (opposition), over the republican candidate. This result was brought about by the combination of the "Americans" with the Republicans.

Advance in Sugar.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15th.—The sugar market is active and prices have advanced 3/4 a 1/2 per pound. The receipts are moderate. Sales since Saturday 2,000 hogsheads. Advices from Havana to the 12th instant report sugar as advancing there.

Hon. Mike Walsh.

NEW YORK, March 18th.—The verdict of the jury, on the body of the Hon. Mike Walsh, was "Death by apoplexy."

The following is a copy of a notice posted upon a claim in Calaveras county, California, and written by a Chinaman who had been studying the English language:—

Notice.—We the undersigned this River Claim from this Notice this River Claim take it up purpose to work as soon as possible to a similar one thousand feet.

January 28th, 1859.

Ah lam & ten co.

GRAT LOSS IN FRUIT TREES.—The loss in fruit trees in Illinois, within the last three years, is estimated at about \$3,000,000. The relative nature of a clay sub-soil is supposed to be the cause.

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